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FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1908.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH ON GUARANTEEING OF DEPOSITS.

A candid and comprehensive elucidation of the plank in the Democratic platform referring to the guaranteeing of bank deposits, and a forceful, pertinent reply to all arguments and denunciations used against this plank by the Republicans, will be found in Mr. Bryan's speech delivered yesterday at Topeka, Kan., which is published in full in the news columns of this paper today.

"The banks were made for the people and not the people for the banks," says Mr. Bryan, and in this statement he disposes, to the satisfaction of the average citizen, of the most strenuous howl that will be made against the guaranteeing of deposits by the government. The principal objection to the proposed system will come from the bankers, and, while, as Mr. Bryan says, the bankers themselves would not be injured, the people are the depositors and their claims come first.

Mr. Bryan dwells at length upon Mr. Taft's assertion that the system would "put a premium upon reckless banking," declaring that under the proposed law the banking business would be subject to more rigid safeguards than ever, and that there would be less inducement in the business for plungers and speculators than ever. The new law in Oklahoma, under which the deposits of both state and national banks are guaranteed, is discussed in some detail. The candidate remarks upon the success of the system in the new State, where the deposits of the banks taking advantage of the state guarantee have increased nearly five million dollars and money has been put in circulation that heretofore has been kept "in hiding."

"The people want and demand safety for their money. They want to know that they can have their cash when they demand it, and Mr. Bryan declares that the action of banks during the recent panic in allowing only limited amounts of cash to be withdrawn, brought the public to a realization of the true state of affairs. The demand for safety is growing so steadily that the Republican proposal, to establish a postal savings system has met with much favor, and in advocating such a practice the Republicans admit the necessity for action. Mr. Bryan points out the vast advantages of the bank guarantee over the postal idea.

If the people will read Mr. Bryan's speech and other explanations of the banking plank of the Democratic platform, they will not be misled by the indiscriminate denunciations of the Republican speakers, and the cries of alarm from the bankers.

BRYAN-KERN-JONES CLUB.

It is announced that there will be a meeting of the Third ward Democrats this evening for the purpose of organizing a Bryan-Kern-Jones Club. As is well known, every ward in the city should have a campaign club to stir up enthusiasm and get out the full vote for the party ticket. The ward organizations are of the utmost importance, and the Bryan-Kern-Jones Club of the Third ward is a most timely and necessary organization. The ward organizations are of the utmost importance, and the Bryan-Kern-Jones Club of the Third ward is a most timely and necessary organization.

on them when the call is issued for the first meeting.

Newport News Democrats made a pitiful showing in the national election four years ago, and consequently the city's representation in the party's State convention this year was ridiculously small. We must not let this happen again.

In his speech at Jordanville, N. Y., Wednesday, President Roosevelt declared that he was with the people "to the limit" in the fight against the "big man" who breaks the law. Mr. Roosevelt may be wholly sincere in his desire to prosecute the "malefactors of great wealth," but as Mr. Bryan has pointed out, the Republican party is not in a position to permit such prosecutions "to the limit." Some of these very malefactors of great wealth are playing a most important part in the present campaign of the Republican party, and as long as that party is in power, the efforts of Mr. Roosevelt or of anyone else will be of no avail against these men.

The mayor of Guthrie, Oklahoma, who has been convicted of gambling, ought to consult Jerome and learn how to get by.

Washington dealers are starting a campaign against ancient eggs. One redeeming feature of an ancient egg is the fact you know, it's ancient as soon as you tackle it.

Revenue statistics show that 8,646 liquor dealers quit business last month. Sounds like the "drys" are doing the business.

If the weather man keeps on saying "fair tomorrow" he is bound to hit it after awhile.

IN LOVE WITH VIRGINIA.

One of the finest tributes of a Northerner to the South was found a few days ago, written on a waste leaf in a copy of Thomas Nelson Page's collection of short stories, entitled, "In Ole Virginia." It bears the signature of Francis Trevelyan Miller, the brilliant editor of the Journal of American History, who, while New England born and bred, has understood and loved the South better probably than other Northern historians. This may be partially explained by Mr. Miller's sojourn in the South for his health during his youth, at which time he studied law at historic old Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Va.

Some time ago a Mrs. C., of Hartford, Conn., the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was about to leave for her first journey of the train Mr. Miller sent her the copy of Mr. Page's "In Ole Virginia," inscribing these lines in the volume:

So you're going to Ole Virginia,
Where sweet memories live in me,
Of the rolling hills and meadows
And their hospitality.

So you're going to Ole Virginia,
Where I left my youth-hood days,
But still can hear the echo
Of those old plantation lays—

So you're going to Ole Virginia,
Just a true New Englander,
To return—in truth I know it—
A most loyal Southerner.

Take this book to Ole Virginia;
Take it on your glad journey;
Take me with it to Virginia
In your loving memory.

It is seldom that a Northerner feels so deeply and sympathetically for the Southland as is expressed in these intensely poetic lines. The sweeping imagery of Dixie, and the intimation that no true New Englander can remain in the South without becoming a loyal Southerner as well, is a beautiful tribute to the worthiness of the South and the breadth of New England intellectuality alike. There is also a soulful note of lament and longing for "Ole Virginia" in the last lines, where the poet, being unable to return to his days of pleasant youth, begs to be carried back to the land he loves in the spirit of a book and the heart of a friend. Francis Trevelyan Miller, while not more than 30 years of age, is becoming one of our broadest and truest American literateurs. He strikes a firm note in prose and poetry and embodies the national spirit more than any other New Englander to-day who is going a livelihood from literature. Something of this Northern affect for the South may be understood by the name of his beautiful little daughter, Virginia Miller, who while bearing this strain of melody from Dixie, is in the tenth generation of direct descent from Governor Bradford, of the Mayflower, including lines of Emersons and Coopers, active in the abolition movements in Massachusetts a half century ago.

—Charleston News and Courier.

WITH THE PARAGRAPHERS.

The collapse of the big cotton pool ought to be instructive. Cornering things in this country is not such an easy job as it was when the country was smaller.—Philadelphia Press.

The Pennsylvania prisoners who complained because they had too much pie in jail, evidently were not born in New England.—Boston Transcript.

Instead of hiring a hall, Senator La Follette proposes to air his views in a newspaper to be established by himself. The former is, however, the

more economical.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Of course, Illinois has a right to be proud of that woman who won the championship in a national spelling bee, but one can't help wondering whether she can make good biscuits.—Washington Post.

The fact that Senator Long has gone into the cement business temporarily would suggest that perhaps he intends to make his "fences" in the future of reinforced concrete.—Kansas City Times.

If Roosevelt should write a book setting forth all he doesn't know about farmers and farming, and Scribner's should pay him a dollar a word for the manuscript, he would have money enough to make Carnegie's pile look small in comparison.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

BRYAN ON GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS

(Continued from Third Page.)

something to the stockholder, in peace of mind, to know that the maximum of his loss would be the value of his stock and the 100 per cent liability, and that no depositor could lose anything? I am convinced that the guaranty of deposits would not lead to degeneration in the personnel of the bankers.

The People's Rights
To justify a law guaranteeing deposits, it is not necessary to show that the advantage to the bankers would amount to more than the tax. The examination of the banks would continue to be made at the expense of the banks, even if it were certain that the examination was of no pecuniary advantage to the banks. The law would continue to require a certain amount of reserve to be kept on hand, even if it were certain that such a law brought no pecuniary gain to the bank; and so the banks ought to be compelled to insure their depositors against loss, even if it could not be shown that such insurance would bring a compensating advantage to the bank. The bank charter has a value; if it were not valuable, the bank would not be organized. The bank charter is a gift from the people through the law, and the people who authorize the establishment of a bank have a right to demand, in return, that the bank shall keep the pledges which it gives when it invites deposits, and make good its promises of security to those who deal with it.

But as a rule, gain more from the law than they will lose by the tax imposed by the law. The experience of the Oklahoma banks shows this. The interest collected upon the increased deposits will far more than pay the losses occasioned by insolvency. But two banks have failed and the assets have in both cases been sufficient to reimburse the fund.

Then, too, the banks must remember that the question is not merely whether depositors shall be made secure, but whether the security shall be given by the banks themselves or by the government through a postal saving bank.

The refusal of the banks to permit the passage of a law granting security to depositors is responsible for the growth of the sentiment in favor of the government saving bank, and the sentiment will continue to grow unless something is done to satisfy the demands of the people upon this subject.

Demands From Both Parties
The Republican party proposes the establishment of a postal saving bank system; the Democratic party prefers the guaranteed bank because it is better for the depositors and better for the banker—it gives the depositor the security which he needs and yet leaves the banking business in the hands of the banks. But the Democratic platform declares for "a postal saving bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured," and in November more than ninety per cent of the voters will by their ballots demand either the guaranteed bank or the postal saving bank. Can the financier prevent the carrying out of this demand?

The Republican platform does not go into detail, but it is fair to assume that the postal saving bank plan is intended as an endorsement of the postal saving system proposed by the President and postmaster general. Under this plan the federal government would invite the deposit of savings, a limit being placed upon the amount that each person or each family could deposit. According to this plan, the business man would not be protected, for he uses a checking account instead of a savings account; but no one can doubt that the successful operation of government savings banks would ultimately lead to an extension of the plan until the government bank would include the ordinary checking account and be open to deposits without limit. It would mean a long contest between the depositors and the bankers, but a contest which must in the end be decided on the side of the depositors. The banker must decide, therefore, whether he will favor a postal savings bank which, in the absence of the guaranty bank, will grow until it absorbs the banking business, or preserves the present system of banking by giving to the people, through a guaranty law, the protection which they must otherwise find in a government bank.

The Democratic plan, therefore, contemplates a less radical change than the Republican plan. In his notification speech Mr. Taft charged the Democrats with being socialists in some of their remedies. The charge was not well founded, but a right reply by charging him with advocating an unnecessary extension of the government sphere of activity in the establishment of the postal savings bank, when the guaranteed bank would answer the same purpose without any considerable increase in the number of government employees. I would rather see the banks attend to the banking business than to have it transferred to the government, and because I prefer to have the banking business

done by the banks rather than by the government, I urge the guaranty of deposits as the easiest solution of our difficulties.

Depositors Have Prior Claim.
There are only 20,000 banks, while there are 15,000,000 depositors, and I do not hesitate to declare that in a conflict between the two the depositors have a prior claim to consideration. If we estimate the average number of stockholders of each bank at seventy-five, and that is a liberal estimate—the total number of stockholders would only be a million and a half, or one-tenth as many as there are depositors. The stockholder is not compelled to buy stock, while the depositor is compelled to use the banks, both for his own sake and for the sake of the community, for only by using the banks can he keep his money a part of the circulating medium. The guaranty law, therefore, brings the greatest good to the greatest number, as well as to those who have the greater equity upon their side.

There is another reason why the claim of the depositor is superior to the claim of the stockholder. The stockholder has a voice in the selection of the bank officials; the depositor has not. If any one must lose, therefore, as the result of bad management, it ought to be the stockholder rather than the depositor. And I venture to ask, if the bankers will not trust each other why should they expect the depositor to trust the banks?

We are fortunate, however, in that we are not compelled to choose between justice to the depositor and justice to the stockholder, for as has been shown before, the plan which we propose not only does justice to both, but brings advantage to both. More than that the plan which we propose protects the banker—and it is his only protection—against the establishment of a government bank, with indefinite encroachments upon the banker's business. With the guaranty bank established, government saving banks would only be needed in the towns and villages where there were no guaranteed banks.

If we had to choose between the interests of the bank and the interests of the community, we would be compelled to protect the interests of the community first; but here, too, we are fortunate, for we are not driven to this alternative. That which protects the community protects the bank also, for when there are several banks in the community, the failure of one often causes a run upon the others, and the insolvency of one bank is such a menace to the solvency of others that the solvent banks often join together and assume the liabilities of the insolvent one for their own protection. As an illustration of this, I point to the action of the Chicago banks in assuming the liabilities of the Walsh banks, at a heavy loss to themselves.

Still Another Advantage.
There is another advantage which the guaranty of depositors brings to the banks—it protects the reserves deposited in other banks. During the panic last fall the reserves caused the most of the trouble. The small banks wanted to withdraw their reserves from the city banks, and the big banks in the cities were not prepared to meet the strain. With deposits guaranteed there would be no runs on local banks and no sudden withdrawal of reserves.

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at the low prices we are selling them for, it is time you were realizing the value we are offering for the next 10 days. All our Stacy Adams \$5.00 Low Shoes for

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The alarm caused by this invasion of your banking territory caused your governor to include in his call for a special session a recommendation of the passage of a law similar to that of Oklahoma. When the legislature met, however, the influence of the large banks was sufficient to prevent the needed legislation, and your state still suffers. The people of Kansas have had an object lesson; they know the necessity for a law guaranteeing deposits. They have seen its beneficent results in a sister state; they have seen fifty-four national banks taking advantage of the state system and reaping a rich reward. They have heard the echo of the blow that has been struck at the national banks of Oklahoma by the Attorney General's ruling, which denies to such banks the right to share in the benefits of the state guaranty system—that echo being the surrender of charters by national banks which prefer to become state banks rather than surrender the benefits of the guaranty system. They have also seen how the influence of a few big banks, concentrated upon a legislature, can defeat the wishes of the smaller banks and the desire of the depositors all over the state.

I submit that in this effort to make all banks secure, the Democratic party is the champion of the farmer, the laboring man, the business man, the professional man, and the champion of the banker as well. No class is outside of the benefits of this law, for it bestows its blessings upon all.

Why has the Republican party been so quick to respond to the demands of Wall street and so slow to yield to the demands of the masses? There are two reasons: first, the Republican party has allowed itself to become the servant of the favor-seeking corporations, and second, too many Republican leaders look at questions from the aristocratic standpoint, the standpoint of the few, rather than from the Democratic standpoint, the standpoint of the many. They legislate upon the theory that society is suspended from the top, and they fly, therefore, to understand either the evils that afflict the body politic, or the remedies that are needed. The Democratic party, viewing questions from the standpoint of the whole people, easily sees that which Republican leaders do not discover, and its remedies begin with the relief of the average man. This is the secret, if secret there be, of the primary of our party in matters of reform.

When Solomon was invited to choose what he would, he asked for an understanding heart, that he might discern between the good and the bad, and he was told that, because he had chosen wisdom rather than riches or long life, he should have, not only wisdom, but riches and length of days as well. And so when a party determines to seek first that which benefits the common people, it finds that in acting in the interest of the common people, it also promotes the welfare of the smaller classes which rest upon the masses, for when the producers of wealth prosper, their property is shared by every element of society.

ATLANTIC CITY TO GO UNDER MARTIAL LAW

(Continued from First Page.)

or Story, Sheriff Johnson and others, practically told the investigators that they would not enforce the excise laws because the people were against them. It was also brought out that the grand juries of the county refused to bring indictments for the same reason.

The evidence was so startling that he was immediately laid before the governor, who immediately required Judge Trenchard to sit with Judges Higbee, in Atlantic county and take charge of the matter. The grand jury was summoned last week and brought indictments against two alleged gamblers and adjourned until today without considering any excise cases. When the grand jury came into court today and was asked by the clerk if the jury had any indictments to present, Joseph W. Salus, the foreman of the jury said that it had not at this time and it had not considered all the cases presented.

Justice Trenchard then said that the court would sit until indictments were found in the excise cases and the jury retired.

Discharged Grand Jury.
The jurors returned late in the afternoon and presented their indictments, two against an alleged gambling once and one against a man who is charged with selling obscene postal cards.

Justice Trenchard read the bills of indictment and finally throwing on his desk said: "I notice that you have not presented any indictments for the illegal sale of liquor on Sunday. The assistant attorney general of the state and the prosecutor of the county have informed the court that they have placed before the jury evidence which justifies indictments in such cases. As no indictments have been found this grand jury has failed in the performance of its duties. The court is forced to say that considering the instructions of the court the state law and the evidence presented, your grand juries have failed in the performance of your duty and have violated your oaths to the state of New Jersey. You are discharged for the term."

Foreman Took Exception.
Foreman Salus instantly arose and took exception to the remarks of the court. Without the least display of excitement he said:

"As grand jurors we feel our great responsibility. We are willing to stand before God and say that we feel that we have performed our duty and have not violated our oaths. We represent the will of the people of Atlantic county. We feel that we

are supreme; we feel that no person, however, clothed with power of office has a right to rebuke us in this manner. We as representatives of Atlantic county, representing \$5,000,000 worth of property do not intend that the deliberations of this jury shall be made political capital. We want nothing concealed. We want a spade called a spade. We grand jurors tried with all our might to have presented before us gambling evidence which the prosecutor of the county caused to be published in the newspapers, but we did not get it. At every turn we were throttled as grand jurors."

Continuing he said that they had been told that unless they brought indictments in excise cases no evidence of gambling would be presented to them.

"On these grounds," he said, "we reserved the right in the final analysis here to state that we have not been fairly treated in thus being publicly branded."

Mr. Gaskill replying to the foreman said that he had been told that the grand jury did not intend to find indictments in excise cases. Foreman Salus closed the proceedings by saying that the jury was not ashamed of what it had done and that "twenty-five per cent of the people will greet us tonight and will say that we have done our full duty."

SMALL RELIEF FROM FLOODS IN AUGUSTA

(Continued from First Page.)

impossible at this time to give details of the loss of life and property.

Rivers Rise at Columbia, S. C.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 23.—The rivers throughout South Carolina continued to rise today as a result of the rains in the upper part of the state and the added loss in private and public property will run up into the millions. The estimated loss in the neighborhood of Columbia alone done by today's high waters is more than \$300,000. The railroads are almost completely tied up, the Southern's Charlotte line being the only road out of Columbia in operation. Notice has been served by practically every road in the state that perishable freight will not be accepted for shipment to points north of Columbia. Three additional lives were lost today, two negroes being drowned at Saluda and one at Laurens.

Railroads Suffer.
SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 23.—The damage in Spartanburg county from high water has fallen heaviest on the railroads, the Southern and the Charleston & Western Carolina, which lines have been in every direction. Today the Southern has in a measure resumed schedules, but the Charleston & Western Carolina to Augusta is still demoralized.

Twenty-five bridges in the county have been washed away and all bottom land crops are completely wiped out. The big cotton mills on the Paclet river that suffered so greatly in the flood of 1903, have escaped so far.

Wines and Liquors

I belong to the lost tribe that strayed away from Dublin before Moses sailed on the Red Sea. I'm a price cutter. I'm a money-maker; I'm the one that sells all straight Whiskies retail at wholesale prices. The following high grade 10c Whiskies I sell for 5c a drink; Paul Jones Pure Rye, Sherwood Rye Whiskey, Carroll Springs, pure Maryland Rye Whiskey, Parkwood Rye Whiskey. All of the above named Whiskies are strictly high grade; watch my prices if you dare, beat me if you can. Whiskies in bulk at following prices: Old Nick Pure Rye, 1/2 pt., 25c gallon; Leonard's Favorite, 1/2 pt., 30c gallon; Hunter's Baltimore Rye, 1/2 pt., 25c gallon; Maryland Club, 1/2 pt., 25c gallon; Paul Jones Pure Rye, 1/2 pt., 20c gallon; Star A. Rye, gallon, \$2.00; Moss Rose, gallon, \$2.00; Lakewood Pure Rye, gallon, \$1.75; Jefferson Pure Rye, gallon, \$1.40; Kentucky Bourbon, gallon, \$2.00; Double Stamp Gln, gallon, \$2.00. The following brands of California Wines, Port, Sherry, Catawba, Claret, Blackberry, at 25c per qt; per gallon, 75c. Pride of North Carolina, 4 years old, gallon, \$2.00; Kummell, per gallon, \$2.50; Carroll Springs, gallon, \$2.50; XXXX Baker Rye, gallon, \$2.50.

N. LEONARD'S

Barrel and Bottle House
16 AND 18 MELLER ST.
Phoenia, Va. Phone 226.

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Sailing from Philadelphia, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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TRANSPORTATION GUIDE.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
Fast Trains to Richmond and the West.
Leave Newport News 10:05 a. m., 5:25 p. m.

Local Trains to Richmond.
6:39 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.

Trains arrive Newport News, 10:00 a. m., 10:35 a. m., 5:35 p. m. and 7:20 p. m.

Steamer Service for Norfolk.
Leave Newport News 10:40 a. m., 5:40 p. m.

OLD DOMINION LINE
Daily Service.
FOR NEW YORK—
From Company's Wharf,
Norfolk, foot of Church
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at 7:00 P. M.

FARE—First-class, one way, \$5.00; Round trip, limit thirty days, \$14.00—meals and berth in stateroom included.

Steerage, without subsistence, \$5.00. TICKETS on sale at C. & O. Railway Ticket Office.

NIGHT LINE BETWEEN NEWPORT NEWS AND RICHMOND, VA.
Steamers Brandon and Berkley leave Pier "A" 8:30 every evening, passengers only.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANY, James River Day Line for Richmond and all James River landings. Steamer Pocahontas leaves Newport News, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:45 a. m. Leave Newport News Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m., for Norfolk and Old Point.

Steamer Hampton will leave Pier "A" daily except Sunday, at 9:00 a. m., going to Norfolk, and at 4:30 p. m., going to Smithfield. Steamer "Acconac" will leave Pier "A" daily, except Sunday at 9 a. m., going to Smithfield and about 3:30 p. m., going to Norfolk.

All business between New York and Newport News transacted at pier No. 6.